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the news

INSIDE

TCA's spring Blood Drive takes place March 3-5 and 8-12. The drive's goal is 2,000 pints of blood, and there will be a beer contest to encourage living group members to give blood.

-p2

MIT Community Players make a valient effort to bring to life Shakespeare's classic Hamlet, but poor acting and a lack of unity destroys their try. A Back Bay atempt to move Italian food out of the North End is more successful, however, according to The Tech's reviewers.

-p3

Fallout from "Transparent Horizons" is raining down on another MIT artistic endeavor. A group of students is asking the Committee on Visual Arts to reconsider its plans to put a donated Henry Moore sculpture in the Killian Court. Although plans for placing the sculpture a ten-foot-high bronze "Three-Piece Reclining Figure" - won't be completed for several weeks. CVA hopes to install the piece in mid-May. Professor Wayne Andersen, CVA chairman, says open meetings are being planned to discuss the sculpture plans: "Anyone with an interest in the Great Court will be welcome," he says. Planning for the sculpture goes back a long way; The original plans for the Great Court provided for a sculpture," one CVA staffer says.

Ob

This year's freshmen feel that R/O week was too mechanized, and plans are being made to rectify that situation for next year's freshmen. Upperclassmen will be encouraged to participate in the rush, on the assumption that they can provide freshmen with information on the fraternities.

-00

The country's economic system will collapse because of the rising cost of capital and inefficiencies due to the excessively profit-oriented nature of big business, according to well-known author Barry Commoner, a professor of Plant Physiology at Washington University. Commoner also says that solar energy will solve all the country's energy problems.

-07

Shagoury quits as UAVP — for real

By Mark James

Steve Shagoury '76 has resigned as Vice-President of the Undergraduate Association, four weeks after UAP Lee Allen '77 incorrectly announced Shagoury's resignation and appointed Kevin Miller '77 to replace him.

Shagoury's letter of resignation to Allen began, "I am not sure why you have become so power hungry, but you do seem to have become so." He went on to complain that the UA was not providing an effective means of communication for the students.

Shagoury told *The Tech* that he resigned for "a number of reasons, not a particular incident." Shagoury declined further comment, referring questions to UA secretary Terry Bussone, who in turn referred *The Tech* to Finboard Accountant Margaret Gibson.

Gibson said that Shagoury "felt as though he couldn't be effective" as UAVP due to the lack of communication between him and Allen. "His philosophy of the UA as a communications forum was different" from what Allen advocated, according to Gibson.

Allen said he was "surprised" about the resignation, but said that "our relationship has deteriorated since the resignation incident. I don't know what to think."

Miller, the only remaining UAVP, was also surprised. "After the hassles (of the resignation incident) I thought we had come to an understanding. I thought things were going to work out."

As to possible reasons for Shagoury's resignation, Allen said that "over the summer, we lost touch with each other. During the beginning of this year, I was trying to find other

I would like to know why you had already asked someone to take my place as UAVF before the telephone conversation, during which you thought I had resigned, took place.

I hereby resign as UAVP as of 5:00 pm today. I know this is what you have wanted for a long time.

I wish you the best of luck in working without me. I leave everything I wanted to do in your hands. Do a good job!

Sincerely Stephen Shagoury Undergraduate Association Vice-President

people and talk them into getting involved in the UA. Maybe I paid more attention to getting other people involved than to making sure that Steve was involved."

According to Allen, Shagoury "had not been around for some time" prior to the mistaken resignation announcement. Allen discussed with people "whether I should talk to Steve or get someone else." However, he added that due to the nature of the UAVP's job. Shagoury's actions were not unusual.

According to Gibson, Shagoury's absence from the UA began "when Lee stopped talking to him."

In his resignation letter, Shagoury asked Allen, "Why [had you] already asked someone to take my place as UAVP before the telephone conversation, during which you thought I had resigned, took place?"

Allen denies this, but admits that he discussed with one individual the possibility of naming him UAVP. Allen declined to name this person, other than to say that he was not Miller.

"I did not ask Kevin until after the phone call with Steve" in which Allen mistakenly received the idea that Shagoury was going to resign. Allen then announced Shagoury's resignation and named Miller UAVP. After reading of Miller's appointment, Shagoury denied his resignation in a letter to Allen (*The Tech*, Feb. 10).

Gibson said that Allen misinterpreted Shagoury's telephone call because "you hear what you want to hear," and Allen felt that he could no longer work with Shagoury.

To the charge that Shagoury makes in his resignation letter that Allen has "become so power hungry," Allen replied, "I don't think that's the kind of thing I've been doing. How can the UAP be power hungry when there's no power in the office?" Allen also said that Shagoury is "the only person that's saying this." Miller agreed: "I don't agree with Steve's assesment in the letter."

In his letter Shagoury said that the UA should "have a Representative Forum that is composed of individuals from each living group and some student activities. This Forum would be responsible for forming student opinion(s) on different issues." He also said that "we should not have particular faculty, deans, and administrators at these meetings unless the members of the Forum invite

them to be there for a particular reason."

Allen mentioned that the "Representative Forum" idea was "not out of the blue" and such a meeting had been held in January about the question of the UA constitution.

According to Allen, the "overriding thing" that caused Shagoury's resignation was a dispute about a similar meeting that had been planned for March 4. Allen said he had decided, after conferring with others, that administration representatives should be invited so that the student's could receive immediate responses to their greivances.

When Allen mentioned this to Shagoury last Thursday, according to Allen, Shagoury "reacted strongly," saying that student opinions wouldn't be heard.

Alten cited examples of things the UA had done in a positive direction, saying "that's the only thing I have to defend myself" against Shagoury's allegations. He mentioned the two MacGregor block parties (during R/O week and before Christmas) that the UA helped to run and finance. "The UA was in fine print" at the bottom of the posters. "I think that's the way it should be," Allen said.

It was a scheduling mixup

LSC loses 26-100 for 4 evenings

By Glenn Brownstein

Due to a scheduling mixup, the Lecture Series Committee (LSC) will not be able to use 26-100 to show movies on four Friday nights in March and April.

Instead, the Photography Lecture Series sponsored by the Department of Architecture will be held in the 575-seat hall on the nights of March 12, 19, April

showings to 10-250 or cancel them altogether.

The conflict began when the Architecture Department requested 26-100 in October for its upcoming lecture series, and in accordance with normal scheduling policies, it was given the room.

LSC was inadvertently not notified by the Schedules Office, and the student-run organization assumed it had priority and scheduled its movie

2 and 9, and LSC will be forced to either move its

When LSC Director Steve Buchthal '77 submitted his spring schedule to Scheduling at the end of January, he was informed that 26-100 would not be available for the Fridays previously assigned.

series accordingly.

Buchthal's subsequent appeal to Special Assistant to the Provost Louis Menand was denied on the basis that Architecture had acted in good faith and requested a facility for 600 people, and that LSC's schedule had been received too late to change the situation.

Buchthal explained LSC's position. "In the past, we got our schedule in at the last minute listing dates and expected attendance, and were satisfied. It had been our belief that only credit courses had priority over us for use of the room on

weekends, and that other student activities were usually told that LSC had priority."

Winston Flynn, Assistant Registrar in charge of Scheduling, outlined the usual scheduling process. "Our basic policy is first come, first served, after the academic community is satisfied. MIT

organizations get first priority, followed by other groups if Dr. Menand approved. LSC was not notified of Architecture's plans, which was an oversight on our part. I apologized to Steve [Buchthal] about the situation, but I had to go by Dr. Menand's decision."

Flynn and Buchthal have worked out a procedure that should eliminate such problems in the future, whereby LSC will submit to Scheduling one Friday night each month when 26-100 will be available to other campus groups, with 10-250 being used to show movies. If, however, no organization requests the room within 45 days of the designated date, LSC will receive 20-100 for that Friday as well as the others in the month.

LSC's options, according to Buchthal, are either to "use 10-250 and possibly schedule extra early or late shows, which would conflict with dinner and the SCC movie, or simply cancel the movies, which would seriously hurt our lecture budget."

The four movies, for all of which Buchthal expects overflow problems, are "Front Page," "The Twelve Chairs," "Jesus Christ Superstar," and "Return of the Tall Blonde." No decision has been made as to which option will be undertaken.



Rocky calls for science effort

By Mike McNamee

Vice President Nelson Rockefeller last night called for increased effort and progress in science and technology—specifically in nuclear energy and in defense-oriented research—as a means of keeping the United States strong.

Pointing out that economic growth, military power, and improvements in the quality of life all depend on technological progress, the Vice President said that "our own scientific community is aware of the stake we have in keeping America strong."

Addressing the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science at the Sheraton Boston Hotel, Rockefeller criticized the "questioning of these [scientific] accomplishments" and the "growing cynicism" about the value of technical progress.

Listening to the debates and reading the emotional arguments about energy sources and energy technology," the Vice President said, "one wonders at times whether we are dealing with a world of science and fact or a world of superstition and fear... Public confidence is shaken if a small minority of

scientists, without adequate basis for their claims, spread unfounded fear and retard or prevent progress."

Rockefeller strongly criticized the "stalemate" in progress towards energy independence, stating that environmental concerns about nuclear power and oil and coal development can be met with greater technical efforts. "Concern for the environment, for use of resources and for human life are vital and necessary, but science and technology can provide the necessary safeguards in energy development and transmission," he said.

Rockefeller said that "an all-out effort by science, our enterprise system and government" is needed to achieve energy self-relience. More energy is needed for environmental improvements and for economic development, he said: "Unless we provide for more energy, for a continuing supply of food and basic raw materials, and for a healthful environment, we cannot achieve a satisfactory level of living for all American - much less play a significant role for the rest of the world."

Speaking of defense research and development, Rockefeller said military power is "a crucial part" of America's strength, and credited technical advances with aiding that strength. "As a democracy, we run a real danger if we allow ourselves to be deluded that defense expenditures are necessarily unproductive and wasteful," the Vice President said. "In the kind of world we live in, Defense Department support for research and technology must be continued."

Rockefeller, who as head of the President's Domestic Council oversees federal science policy, called for "more specific attention to education for science and technology, greater recognition of their role in our society and greater support generally." He warned that "more attention and more care" is needed to avoid misinforming the public on scientific "The public developments: esteem and confidence is shaken if a product like the cyclamates is peremptorily removed from the market because of its alleged cancer causation danger - only later to have it be shown to be harmless."

Rockefeller praised the Ford Administration's efforts to establish an Office of Science and Technology in the White House, saying he expected legislation on OST to pass through Congress "in the very near future."

Fans hear Star Trek creator

By Henry Fiorentini

Last Friday night, Star Trek creator-writer Gene Roddenberry addressed a capacity crowd in Kresge auditorium. The three hour lecture thrilled the Star Trek fans with information on the origin and history of the show.

The popular lecture started with the blooper clip, consisting

of such unique shots as Captain Kirk walking into doors that didn't open, actors forgetting their lines or missing their cues, and such memorable monologues as "Oh shit, I forgot about that." The audience loved it.

Roddenbery discussed a variety of subjects ranging from advanced telecommunications to



Spring blood drive coming March 3-12

By Jeanne Brady

The Spring '76 MIT Red Cross Blood Drive, complete with the usual beer contest, will take place March 3-5 and 8-12 in the Sala de Puerto Rico.

Blood Drive Chairman Vinay Reddy '78 hopes to take in 2000 pints of blood during the 8-day drive. The most blood ever collected at MIT was 2036 pints during a 10-day drive in Spring '73, he said.

While the drive accepts walkins, Reddy told *The Tech* that it would be a good idea to make appointments in advance because the Red Cross provides nurses and assistants based on the number of appointments made. He said that beginning today, there will be booths in the dining halls at which to fill out forms and get appointments.

The booths will be in Walker

during lunch and MacGregor during dinner today. Lobdell during lunch and Baker during dinner Wednesday, Walker — lunch and dinner on Thursday, and Lobdell — lunch, MacGregor — dinner on Friday. Next week, the booths will be at Walker — lunch, Baker — dinner on Monday and at Lobdell during lunch and dinner on Tuesday. The drive begins on Wednesday.

IFC will sponsor a beer contest with the top three fraternities, by percentage of potential donors who give, by winning a half-keg of beer each. A dormitory contest is pending but has not yet been approved. Permanent deferrals (with a letter from a physician or the Medical Department), and those permanently deferred at the Drive, will not be counted as part of the living groups. Details will be sent out to all living group chairmen.

some behind-the-scenes information on the series. Roddenberry, who started writing during World War II, wrote for such earlier series as "Mr. District Attorney" and "Highway Patrol."

Roddenberry was greeted with applause when he announced that a feature-length Star Trek movie is moving into production this fall, and should be released sometime in early summer of 1977. The \$5 million film is expected to star most, if not all, of the popular television cast.

In a press conference held before the lecture, Roddenberry told *The Tech* that, though he was pleased at the show's enormous success, he hoped that this film will satisfy the fans long enough to allow him to get away from Star Trek for a time, lest he become a stereotyped science fiction writer. "I'm not a science-fiction writer," he told transatist, and I approach science-fiction that way."

Roddenberry attributed the (Please turn to page 6)



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Acting fails in Players' uncertain 'Hamlet'

By Tina Krontiris

The MIT Community Players have made a valiant though unsuccessful attempt at Hamlet. The production lacks coherence and fails to move the audience.

Each actor seems to act their part without a conveyed sense of belonging to a whole play. Certain roles, such as that of Ophelia, seem to be unnecessarily and unwittingly ambitious. In spite of the many shortcomings, however, there are good things that make this amateur production of Shakespeare's famous play worth seeing.

Paul Green's production fails to convey the kind of mystery that makes Hamlet one of the best plays ever written.

What is there in *Hamlet* that moves us emotionally and intellectually? This question must be answered before staging any play. The producer must determine where exactly the power of the play lies and what parts must be emphasized to effect this power.

One of the major problems in the Community Players production is the character of Ophelia. Green, it seems, has not decided exactly what Ophelia's role is. In Shakespeare's play, Ophelia seems to be a victim of the corrupted world around her. Innocent, naive, obedient, sweet and loving, she becomes the instrument of her corrupted father. Unable to cope with the powers of evil, she loses her rational capacity and is finally destroyed.

In this production Ophelia lacks this innocence and naivete - a lack which is a matter both of poor acting and poor directing. She is casual character who leaves the spectator wondering why exactly she is in the play. Karen Barton has not acted the role to convince the audience that her character is worthy of a prince's love.

Lee Barton deserves praise for his portrayal of Hamlet. At first he fails to captivate the audience but he improves as the play progresses. He is very good in the madness scenes. When he first sees the ghost - who is off the stage until Hamlet speaks to it alone - he is a bit too composed. The same is true of Jim Allen, who plays Horatio, Hamlet's trustworthy friend.

Robert Debeau as Claudius and Lynna Pallas Henderson as Gertrude are very poor. Debeau, who also plays the ghost, is ineffective as Claudius and one of the poorest actors in the play. He is too soft and casual for the

role he plays; he lacks the superficially impressive royalty and the cunning quality the role de-

Henderson is also ineffective, if not as poor as her partner. She keeps wringing her hands -- her main occupation in Shakespeare's play - but she lacks the facial expression her role de-

Perhaps the best actor in the play is Danny Gordon as Polonius. He does a good job as the foolish but cunning flatterer, who is destroyed by his own folly. Because he is very good, however, Gordon tends to dominate the stage - on the whole, an undesirable effect.

Although in general Green has remained faithful to Shakespeare, he has introduced some changes in his production some good and some bad.

The role of Fortinbras, so often over-emphasized, has been very effectively limited.

But the gravedigger's scene -

one of the most famous in the has been almost desplay troyed by Green's cuts. The dialogue between the two gravediggers before Hamlet and Horatio enter is excluded. As a result, the audience is too suddealy introduced to the theme of futility. Much of the comic effect is lost, although it is important to the scene and to the idea of death with which it deals. Shakespeare is saying, in a sense, that death is a light matter and that virtue lies in being ready to look death in the face - an idea reflected in Hamlet's taking up the skull.

Green has also modernized the language, which might have been good had it been consistent. The inconsistency is especially noticeable in pronunciation: some actors speak with an American accent, others with modern British, while still others with a mixture of both and a tint of the archaic.

Moving North End to Back Bay

Feliciano's 269 Newbury St. 262-3636

Reservations accepted dinner - closed Sunday

By M.R. David

Excellent European fare is something which (in general) is not easily accesible to the lessthan-ethnic of us living in Boston. In particular, though there is admittedly a multitude of authentic Italian restaurants in the North End, it is rare to find one in which the customer penetrating from outside the area is made to feel completely at ease. Hence I welcome the opening of Feliciano's two weeks past which seems to have brought some authentic Italian cuisine into a more habitable atmosphere.

Located on the river side of Newbury between Fairfield and Głoucester, Feliciano's is owned and managed by Feliciano Petruzziello and his family. While maintaining a decor and atmosphere typical of the

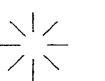
lining upper Newbury, Petruzziello has successfully brought a genuity and excellence to his food. Himself a vegetarian, most of his dishes are seafood and/or pasta combinations, (there are several preparations of

All dishes are prepared from fresh-daily ingredients by Osvaldo Rosato, the head chef. Osvaldo is familiar to Bostonians as the former head chef of the Ritz for five years, and several of his original creations such as Bracciolettine alla Cesare (tenderloin, ham, and cheese in mushroom sauce) and Saltimbocca alla Romana (veal sauteed with wine and prosciutto) are featured on the menu. Having worked in several of the major Mediterranean luxury hotels (including an opening at the Hotel du Lac in Simbruini), Osvaldo brings an authenticity into his own as well as the more standard dishes. The Linguine alle Vignole, offered with either red or white clam sauce as a more representative item is tremendous. The clams were numerous and tender, obviously

the freshest to be had. The sauce was delicate and, very importantly, was spiced extremely well to enhance the flavor of the clams instead of cover it, as is unfortunately the case with the more Americanized of Feliciano's competitors. For coffee lovers, the espresso is the best you will find on Newbury; those French cafes down the street are far too oily and I suspect they use those little automatic machines.

The dinner menu offers a complete selection of a la carte and dinner entrees, as well as some appetizing antipasto, vegetable, and desert item. For luncheon the menu is rather exclusively a pizza-and-sup affair, so plan your arrival time accordingly. The wine list is small but complete - even Brut for the more discerning and less miserly of us.

Dinner prices are rather high; be prepared to part with ten to twenty bucks and more if you're into fine wines. It is certainly worth this, however, to find a place with an atmosphere equally digestible to its menu.



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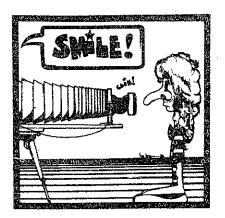
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opinion

Newtown, America; a little local history

By Glenn Brownstein

Know old Cambridge? Hope you do. –
Born there? Don't say so! I was too....

Nicest place that ever was seen, –
Colleges red, and Common green,
Sidewalks brownish with trees between.
Sweetest spot beneath the skies
When the canker-worms don't rise, –
When the dust, that sometimes flies
Into your mouth and ears and eyes,
In a quiet slumber lies,
Not in the shape of unbaked pies
Such as barefoot children prize.

- Dr. O. W. Holmes (19th Century)

Those of us who see Cambridge as being a grimy, depressing city across the river from Boston might be interested to learn that it was not always like that. Dr. Holmes wrote of the dust that seemed to pervade 19th century Cambridge; indeed, the poet James Russell Lowell also speaks of his dusty hometown, "to me thy dust is dear,



it glorifies the eve of summer day, and when the westering sun half-sunken burns, the motethick air to deepest orange turns, the westward horseman rides through clouds of gold away."

Few of us have ever thought of Cambridge in such glorified terms. For that matter, it's sometimes hard to think of a color other than gray that describes Cambridge best. Of course, there's the reds and ivy

greens of Harvard and the wide green space of Cambridge Common, but if one was to film Central Square, it seems black and white film would capture its color probably better than color film — at least the tints would be truer.

Cambridge was not always like it is today, however. Nor was it always Cambridge. When this area was first settled in 1630, Governor John Winthrop and Deputy Governor Thomas Dudley set out to select a site for a fortified capital city of the new colony, where settlers would be safe from Indian attacks and possible foreign invasions. They chose a spot on the north bank of the Charles River and began to build "Newe Towne" in the spring of 1631.

In the ensuing months, Indian relations became very friendly, though, and Winthrop decided to move the colony capital back to Boston and abandon Newtown. Dudley stayed in the new settlement with Magistrate Bradstreet and began to develop Newtown. In 1633, the Reverend Thomas Hooker and Reverend Samuel Stone were ordained pastor and teacher of the Newtown church, and the town began to flourish.

The following year, the settlers asked to be allowed to move their settlement to a spot on the Connecticut River, complaining of narrow city limits and not enough cattle grazing land. In 1636, their wish was granted, and Hooker and his followers established a second Newtown (now Hartford).

Reverend Thomas Shepard and a party of 65 settlers took over the apparently unwanted little town, and with land grants recently given to Newtown, built a substantial settlement. A local writer named Wood described the town as "one of the neatest and best compacted town in New England, having many faire structures with many handsome contrived streets. The inhabitants most of them are very rich and well stored with cattell of all sorts. On the other side of the river lieth all their medow and marsh-ground for hav."

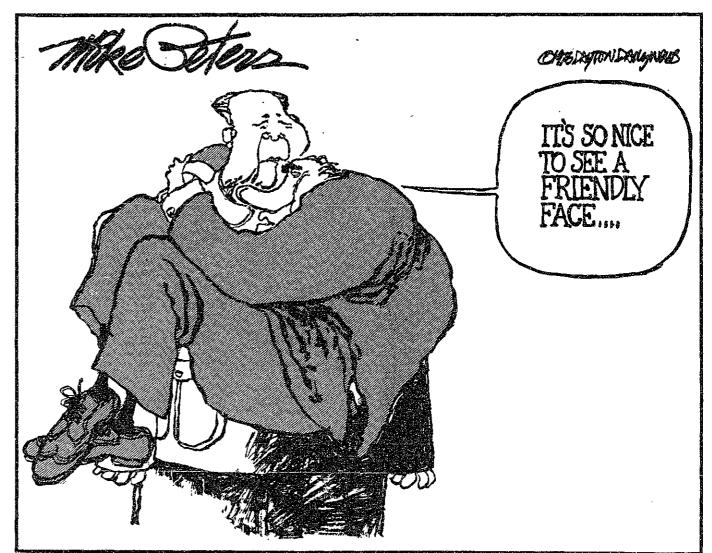
In fact, the town was very well planned, although its major contributions to history had been in developing other settlements as its own residents became disgruntled and left. By 1645, it extended from West Roxbury on the south to Merrimack on the north to include what is now Brighton, Newton, Cambridge, Arlington, Lexington, Bedford, Billerica, Tewksbury, and portions of Belmont and Winchester.

In 1655, 1679, and 1713, the town willingly gave up territory to form the new villages of Billerica, Newton, and Lexington. Brighton and Arlington remained part of Cambridge until the early 1800's.

Harvard, as one may expect, played an integral part in the new settlement's development. In 1636, the first steps were taken toward establishment of a college, and "at the end of a spacious plain more like a bowling-green than a wilderness" was built the first college in British America, which in 1639, took the name of its first benefactor, John Harvard.

The early development of the college was a source of great pride to the community, and in May 1638, the Massachusetts General Court approved Newtown's new name, Cambridge, in honor of the university where most of the leading men of the colony had received their education. It is reasonable to assume that Harvard was a tribute to Cambridge University.

In many ways historical developments in Cambridge haven't changed in 300 years — Cambridge is still looked upon as Boston's poor neighbor (except in terms of education). It's still maligned, a place to move away from when one gets the chance. One almost never hears an MIT student say that he'd like to live in Cambridge when he graduates — it's always "I'd like to stay in Boston." Most of Cambridge's post-Revolutionary history is related to Harvard — the Bicentennial walking trail is basically a Harvard walking trail. There's more to Cambridge than Harvard, though, and more recent history will be examined next Tuesday.



feedback

Bio-hazards Committee

(A copy of this letter was sent to The Tech.)
Dear Dr. Rosenblith:

The January 14th issue of Tech Talk announced the formation of a Committee on Assessment of Biohazards at MIT, whose function is to review "investigations involving the use of infectious agents that might be regarded as hazardous. These include potentially pathogenic organisms as well as recombinant DNA molecules (hybrid DNA made from organisms of diverse origins)." It seems to me that this committee was formed hastily and irresponsibly in disregard of the growing concern in the MIT scientific community concerning proposed recombinant DNA experiments by those investigators in whose interest it is to perform these experiments, potentially hazardous to the community a large.

On May 20, 1975 an international group of investigators led by Dr. Paul Berg of Stanford University who had met at Asilomar, California called a moratorium on the set of potentially hazardous experiments loosely termed "DNA recombinant experiments," until a proper set of guidelines assessing the safety and suggesting proper cintainment of these proposed experiments could be formulated. These experiments involve the splicing of genetic information (DNA) from an organism of interest into the genetic information (DNA) of an organism which is presumably easier to study, such as the bacterium, Escherichia coli.

A committee to prepare such a set of guidelines for approval by the various funding agencies then met at Woods Hole on July 19, 1975. From this meeting emerged a set of guidelines calling for the establishment of local biohazards committees to function first as "a source of advice and reference" regarding the containment of potentially biohazardous materials and the suitable training of personnel, and second as a body to certify

that "the proper containment conditions required for a given project were satisfied at particular institutions such as

In response to the drawing of these guidelines, I, Philip Youderian, graduate student in the Biology Department and student member of the Institute Laboratory Hazards Committee (LHC) sent a memo to the members of the LHC on July 23, 1975, requesting a meeting in early August to discuss what the influence of the guidelines would be on the Laboratory Hazards Committee. The official description of the Laboratory Hazards Committee Follows: The Laboratory Hazards

Committee was instituted to develop MIT policy necessary to control the risks of potentially hazardous laboratory operations and exposures to harmful materials. Specific laboratory activities involving toxic chemical substances, hazardous biological materials or exposures to physical agents are the Committee's chief concern.

During July, a biology department working safety group, concerned with these and other biological safety problems, was organized by Kostia Bergman, Jonathan A. King, Vivian Mautner, and Allen Silverstone. This working group met regularly throughout the summer and was well attended by members of the Biology Department, and representatives of the two unions at MIT (the TRDEU and the SEIU) and of the Institute Safety Office. One of the hopes of the group was to attain representation on such a biohazards committee, since they felt strongly that such a committee should represent at least all those presons who might come into direct contact with potentially hazardous materials; this was expressed at their first meeting on July 29. They also argued that the responsibility for regulation of such experiments should not be in the hands of

those investigators whose interest in safe regulation was colored by their hopes of immediate personal scientific gains from doing just these experiments.

On July 30, a biohazards committee, officially the "Committee on Assessment of Biohazards ar MIT", was formed without the knowledge or input of the Laboratory Hazards Committee. When the Laboratory Hazards Committee finally convened on October 14, Dr. Maurice S. Fox, appointed chairperson of the Committee on Assessment of Biohazards at MIT, explained to the LHC that. indeed, such a biohazards committee had been appointed and that its duties would be to implement the current set of approved guidelines at MIT.

It is not clear how this committee came about to be formed, except that, like all Institute Committees, it was appointed by the Office of the Provost. When Dr. Salvadore Luria, Director of the Center for Cancer Research (where most of the experiments involving recombinant DNA molecules would take place), was questioned on the matter on July 30 by me, he declined comment. However, the committee was not formed with the input of either the working safety group or the Institute Dafety Office. Who requested that such a committee by appointed?

I question the composition of the Committee, which reflects the hastiness and irresponsibility with which it was formed. The chairperson of the Committee, Dr. Fox, will be on sabbatical leave the coming year. The only other member of the Biology Department on the Committee is directly involved with performing recombinant DNA experiments, and has stated the opinion that he believes such experiments are of little or no hazard. No effort has been made to include those members of the Biology Department who are

(Please turn to page 5)

ODIMION

Art at MIT: a complaint from students

sent to The Tech.)

An Open Letter to the Committee in Visual Arts:

We would have thought that the committee on Visual Arts would have learned something from the furor caused by the new sculpture "Transparent Horizons." That, however, does not appear to be the case. As everyone must know by now the new sculpture was placed in the "backyard" of East Campus without consulting any of the students who have to look at it everyday. At a meeting between East Campus residents and the

(A copy of this letter was Committee held after the sculpture -had been erected, the Committee claimed that there had been every chance for student input at a meeting held prior to the placing of the sculpture. This prior meeting was poorly advertised, most people not even hearing of it. More important, however, is the fact pointed out by a resident at the second meeting that the foundation for the sculpture was being laid before the meeting took place.

It now comes to our attention that a new sculpture is to be erected, this time in the Great

Court. The word from unofficial sources is that it is to be a large reclining sculpture: a replica of a sculpture by Henry Moore. Again, the Comittee on Visual Arts has not asked for the student's opinion on this new venture, neither has it consulted with the Faculty or Employees who also will have to put up with the Committee's conception of what is aesthetically pleasing. A rather random polling of students and employees seems to yield the following concensus.

The Great Court is like a haven from the modern world

which the Institute represents. It is the only place at MIT that is not touched by modernism; it is surrounded by the original buildings, if filled with grass. trees, and bushes, and has a nice view of the river. It is a place to relax, to excape from the pressure, a place to play frisbee and lie in the sun. Placing a huge modern sculpture in the middle of this would seriously mar this effect.

The placement of this statue somewhere else might be met with less resistance. The main point is, we want to be asked. Publicize your intentions beforehand and look for community feedback. We don't like to see these things suddenly spring up and then be told to like it and who cares if we don't. We work here. Many of us live here. We care how our home looks.

Erland van Lidth de Jeude '76 James David Pustejovsky '78 Julie K. Keller '78 Daniel J. Derschowitz '76 Steve Pincus '76

Bio-hazards: a delicate matter

(Continued from page 4). actively concerned about the risks involved in such experiments, including graduate students and those workers who may come in contact with potentially hazardous materials. In view of the fact that virtually nothing is known about the possible dangers of such experiments, I suggest that MIT, which must bear the major burden of responsibility for damages in curred should hazards be realized from these experiments, proceed with utmost conservatism in such a delicate matter as this?

In view of the impotence of the Laboratory Hazards Committee regarding this matter of paramount importance, I offer my resignation as a member of this committee.

> Sincerely, Philip Youderian February 20, 1976

Art: an 'explanation'

To the Editor:

Recently published in The Tech was a letter condemning in mild tones the "vandalism" of Louise Nevelson's "Transparent Horizons." I believe the author of the letter missed an important point, related to a predominant trend in modern art. That is, he failed to grasp the nature of the vandalism for what it is - artistic expression.

ous easel, here is art in a most dynamic, vital form, Confronted with the artificial blackness of the metal, the anonymous artist sought to bring out the interplay of organic and inorganic nature coexisting with technology.

To do this, the artist employed earthy rust hues intermixed with bursts of silver, contrasting with greens and bluegreens of the biosphere. Further contrasts While manifested on a dobi- exist between the obvious spon-

taneity of the color-bursts and the ponderous, planned forms of the metal itself; a metaphor for technology, (whose hyproducts many of the forms are), and, in a more abstract sense, science and reason.

On contemplating the whole of the work, one is left with the assurance that science and serendipity can coexist to form a delightful, dynamic whole.

David Mankins

Medical program story corrected

To the Editor:

The story on Increased Medical Coverage in The Tech of January 23 had one important error. The Medical Advisory Board did not vote to approve the plan offered by Equitable Life Insurance. It did vote to endorse the proposal by the Medical Department to find a suitable hospitalization insurance scheme for all students, exempting only those who are able to certify that they already

have such coverage - from their parents or otherwise. After a detailed discussion with Mr. Bishoff, we encouraged him to continue the negotiations with Equitable and to return at a later meeting to discuss the details of the proposed package.

The need for such coverage has become urgent because of the sharp increase in hospital costs, because of the inability of hospitals to give special (often free) treatment to indigent students as they had in the past, and because it is no longer possible for MIT to step in as the "parent of last resort" to help out in cases of need. These are aspects of the way in which inflation has affected our society and of the truly unsolved problems of how and whether to provide medical care by social or private means.

Louis D. Smullin Chairman, Medical Advisory Board



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Tuesday, February 24, 1976

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Goethe: Poetic and Scientific Sensibility

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Careers in Engineering at Xerox Corp.

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Please join us.

draws fans

(Continued from page 2) enormous success of the 79episode series to the credibility of the show. "The show must have believability. Characters have to be properly motivated, or the audience won't believe them. A monster can't go around killing people simply because he's a monster."

Roddenberry emphasized that, although script quality is more important than gadgetry, the show must sometimes exceed the limits of believability and technology if the show is to retain the 18 million viewers necessary to stay profitable.

The series was finally cancelled, because of bad scheduling, Roddenberry explained. "The time slot killed us," he asserted bluntly. "Star Trek was scheduled for Friday nights, when our young audience was either out on dates, at a basketball game, or some other place away from a television

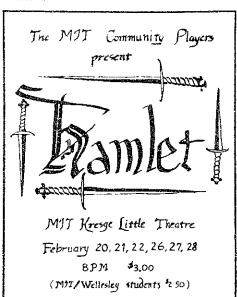
The Star Trek creator took time to thank those MIT students who went down to network offices in the Rockefeller Center in New York to protest the cancellation of the show during its second season. "I don't know how they did it," he said with a smile, "but some MIT students got into the security-tight executive parking garage, and put 'Save Star Trek' bumper stickets on all the executive cars."

The Star Trek series was slowmoving in its early days before it received popular acceptance, Roddenberry noted. There were questions over casting, he said, and Lloyd Bridges was considered for the part of Captain "Our original cast," Roddenberry explained, "consisted of 50% females, but the networks didn't like that. They figured that people would suspect there was some 'hankypanky' going on, so we finally agreed on 30% females."

Also, the pilot film casted a woman as the second in command (which the networks didn't like either) so she was eliminated, and Mr. Spock moved up from his number-three position.

Before closing his lecture and showing the old pilot film, Roddenberry voiced his optimistic hopes for mankind and technology in the future. Emphasizing the power and influence of television in modern society, he hoped that someday, "every human will have total and immediate access to all knowledge known to humanity.

He also predicted that small electronic devices would one day be implanted in the body to increase man's functional capabilities.



Group discounts available Reservations 253-4720

aim for 'personal' R/O Trek creator Planners

By Jeanne Brady

Freshmen feel Residence/ Orientation Week was too mechanized and desire more personal contact according to a questionnaire distributed by last year's R/O Committee.

Establishing more personal contact between freshmen and upperclassmen living on campus during R/O Week is one of major facets of planning for R/O Week

New R/O Coordinator Allan Mink '79 told The Tech that small groups of freshmen will be assigned to volunteer dormitory residents who will introduce themselves to the new students as they arrive, hold informal meetings when convenient, and be available to answer questions.

Mink said that the effort is aimed at providing freshmen with support during an important week in their lives. In his proposal for R/O Week, Mink wrote, "R/O's theme for the past years has been one of intellectual decision making. In other

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words, inundate the individual with facts and let him form his ideas from them. This theme is not wrong. However, it must be supported with a means for the new student to adjust emotionally to the new environment."

Mink said he feels that the upperclassmen can provide freshmen with information on the scheduled a meeting this Friday night with student leaders, FAC members, and thirty randomly chosen freshmen to discuss new ideas and get feedback from previous years.

But budget problems are anticipated, as Mink said he expects to be allocated only \$10,000, the same amount allotted last

Committee to keep track of freshmen from \$1500 to about \$2000. The Institute has offered free computer time, but there would be no staff available on weekends and the tracking system program would have to be completely rewritten for the new system. Despite the cost, Mink has made a tentative decision to go with BBN.

Mink is currently interviewing students for committee chairmen positions. Rather than try to oversee everything, Mink would like to get the best qualified chairmen he can, letting them handle their specific areas entirely while making himself available for help when they need it.

"R/O's theme for the past years has been one of intellectual decision making."

fraternities, and will encourage them to participate in the rush.

Stressing "proper organization," Mink has already begun to prepare for R/O. He is now considering candidates for committee chairmen; compiling another, more comprehensive questionnaire on last year's R/O; and preparing ads, posters, and handouts to enlist volunteers to staff the committees. He has also

year. Bolt, Beranek, and Newman (BBN) has already raised the price of the computer facilities used by the R/O

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Commoner: capitalism falling

By David Hoicka

"The present-day economic system is headed for a collapse," says Barry Commoner, Professor of Plant Physiology at Washington University in St. Louis.

Speaking, at a lecture last Friday afternoon at MIT entitled "The Economic Implications of the Energy Crisis charged that "research for new energy sources using tax money is an incipient attack on the standard of living of the US people to make up for the inefficiencies of the economic system." Approximately half the room emptied in the first few minutes after Commoner began talking, and the talk was punctuated by periodic outbursts of laughter from the remaining audience.

Describing his talk as "an absolutely Grade A simple, direct Marxian exposition of what is happening to the Capitalist system," Commoner declared that "all decisions in

business are made purely on the basis of maximizing profit—nothing else," and that "the only answer is to take over the industries" outright to implement his ideas since "regulatory agencies are the bandages to bind up the wounds caused by business decisions made purely on the profit motive."

The problem with the economic system, according to Commoner, is that everything depends on "non-renewable sources." "You've got to use a renewable source," Commoner continued, adding that "since all resources of the US come from non-renewable sources, we have got ourselves into an idiotic position and we can't go on."

"Solar energy cures all these problems — it can accomplish any task you want," the speaker said. Dismissing questions as to its feasibility or efficiency as "nonsense," Commoner briefly described a solar water heater which he said "turns

thermodynamics right on its head."

Commoner dismised nuclear power plants as "shooting a fly with a cannon," saying that since "nuclear power plants eat up capital much more rapidly than coal-fired plants," capital becomes more expensive, and "everything that Karl Marx said about the falling rate of capital is true." Commoner added that their "methods of bookkeeping fool capitalists from realizing" what is happening.

While some in the audience favored his ideological position, many were openly skeptical of the accuracy of his facts and the legitimacy of his conclusions. Perhaps this was best brought out when a chemical engineering major tried questioning him. Saying, "I'm no expert in it (thermodynamics)," he went on to assure his listeners that he "never" put graphs or tables in his books, as that would clutter what he was trying to put across.

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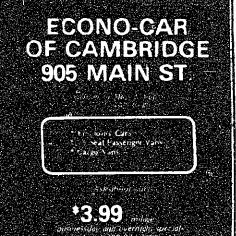
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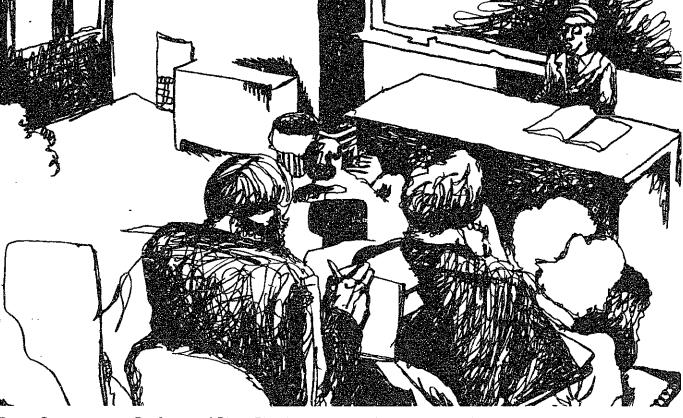
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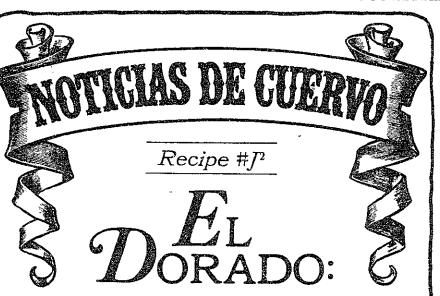
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For students interested in the

COOP BOARD OF DIRECTORS The Nominations Committee will hold a hearing to nominate undergraduates to the ballot on Wed., Feb. 24, at 8:30pm in Student Center Room 491.

Fencers down Baruch, Stevens

By Jeannette M. Wing and David Dreyfuss

Last Friday night in New York City, the MIT women's varsity fencing team whipped Baruch College 12-4.

Although forewarned by Coach Eric Sollee about the quick and aggressive New York tempo, the women started fencing too cautiously and dropped the first two bouts.

Team rosters for IM Badminton are due in the IM Managers' Office (W32-121) no later than 5pm, Friday, March 5. Teams may consist of as few as four and as many as six players.

1M squash rosters are due in the IM Managers' Office (W32-121) no later than 5pm Friday.

This year's IM Swimming meet will be held on March 9, 11, and 13. Entry forms (including times for seeding purposes and Athletic Card numbers) are due in the IM Swimming Managers' mailbox in W32-121 by 5pm Friday.

The deadline for registering for IM Rifle competition is Friday, March 5. Rules entry forms, and further information are available from your IM Chairman or the IM Office in duPont (W32-121).

They regained their confidence when Jeannette Wing '78 won the next bout and subsequently won ten out of the next eleven. Wing contributed two other victories, as did co-captain Judy Austin '77 who won one of the bouts after bringing it to la belle (a 4-4 tie – five touches are needed to win). Angela Chaney '76 added three convincing victories. Michelle Prettyman '79, who only started fencing last fall, won all three of her bouts despite a minor leg injury. The other win was by Karen Kaufman '77 who controlled the game with penetrating touches.

The next afternoon in Hoboken, New Jersey, the team fenced Stevens Institute of Technology and again won 12-4. Stevens was no match for the MIT women, who won all four of the bouts in the first round. Chaney, Austin, and Wing each defeated three of their opponents easily. Kaufman won both of her bouts, one of them being the deciding ninth bout, and Prettyman added another vic-

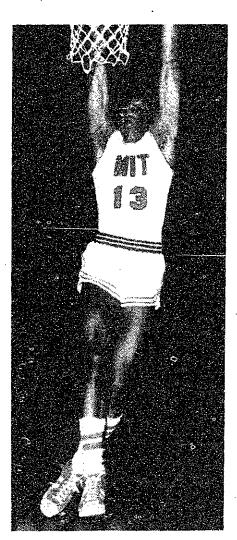
Clearly the MIT women's team was unshaken by the New York tempo and the trip was as successful as it was enjoyable. Including last Wednesday's crushing of WPI (14-2), the team's season record now stands

The men's varsity fencing team continued its impressive season with two victories against Baruch College and Stevens Institute of Technology this weekend, bringing the season record

Baruch fell only at the very end of the meet for a final score of 14-13. The foil and epee teams both posted solid wins at 6-3 each, while the sabre team. suffering from a lack of exposure to the high level of sabre fencing in NYC, took only two bouts. Stars of the meet included Mark Smith '78, who contributed his usual three wins in foil, and Arlie Sterling '77 and David Dreyfuss '75 in epee, who each scored three solid victories.

Stevens' sabre team consistently outfought MIT sabreurs, allowing only two MIT victories. The MIT epec team (Sterling, Dreyfuss, with Mike Mauel '78 and Bennett Baker '79) came to the rescue and shut out its opponents 9-0, all with solid victories. Mark Smith and Rich Reimer '77 each took three bouts in foil to add six more wins, bringing the final score to 17-10.

One final meet against Brandeis today ends the dual meet season, and then the men's team is off to the New Englands at Fairfield, Conn. and the Easterns at Navy (Annapolis, Md.) where it must defend its titles, and hopefully bring home the Iron Man foil team trophy for the third consecutive year.



Cam Lange '76 (33) and Peter Jackson '76 (13), MIT's all-time leading scorer and rebounder, respectively, wind up their careers Thursday night when the varsity basketball team takes on WPI at 8:15 in the Cage. Lange and Jackson will try to help the squad gain its ninth win against eleven losses and complete MIT's best season in four years.

Tiddlywinks 2nd in tournament

By Martin Ross and Josef Sachs

The MIT tiddlywinks team travelled to Cornell University on February 14-15 to compete in the 1976 North American team championships. MIT, expected to finish fifth after losing former captain and member of

the 1972 World Champion team, Dave Lockwood '74, surprised the field by placing a strong second in the closest finals in the history of the tournament.

MIT got off to a slow start against the six rival teams, but managed to pull into third place at the end of the first day of competition with a convincing defeat of the Ithaca team.

By the final round the MIT tean had clinched second due to the consistent play of veteran winkers Larry Kahn '75 and Rick Tucker '76, who were the third place pair in the tourney, and to the superb performnce of sophomores Martin Ross and Brad Schaefer. Captain Josef Sachs '77 and Charles Frankston '86 came away with reasonable results in playing the toughest schedule of the three MIT pairs.

In the final and deciding round MIT needed 141/2 out of a possible 21 points to catch firstplace Zoo, the 1975 winner, a team composed largely of ex-MIT players. Sachs and Frankston got three points in the opening game on a short man penalty, in the next game Ross and Schaefer collected six points after Ross potted all his winks. Kahn and Tucker then needed 5½ points to tie the Zoo. Playing the top pair in the tournament, they won the game with four points, making the final score Zoo 146½, MIT 143½.

Freshman winkers. Steve Crounse, Joe O'Gare, and Paul Rickert put on a good showing in B-league competition.

W gymnasts set scoring mark

By Helen Miyasaki

(Helen Miyasaki '78 is the captain of the women's gymnastics team J

record high score of 59.9 points score on balance beam with 5.0. at the trimeet last Wednesday, water State College. Coached by

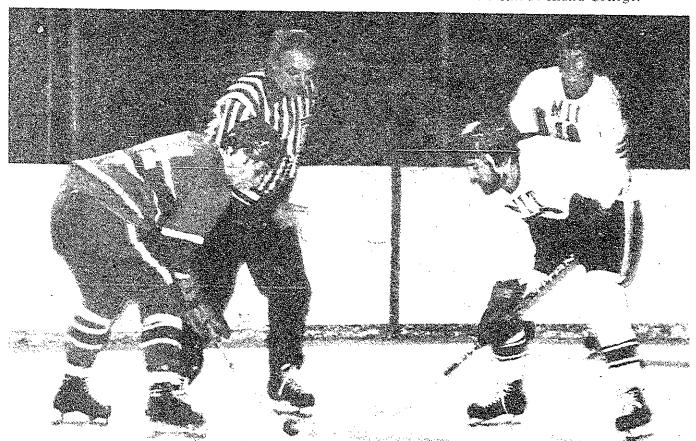
consistently improved throughout the season.

MIT's high scorer for free exercise was Helen Chihoski '79, with 5.35. In vaulting, Joan The MIT varsity women's Hughson '77, led the team with gymnastics team achieved a 5.0. Chihoski also took high

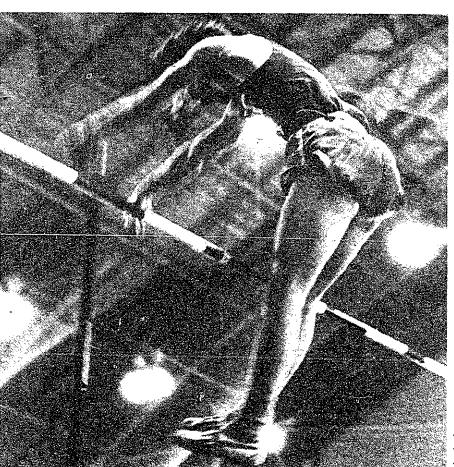
The highlight of the meet was despite losing to both North- a powerful performance by eastern University and Bridge- MIT's Elaine Sears '79. Her score of 8.15 on the uneven parallel Mary Lou Sayles, the team has bars was the highest of the meet.

Coupled with an 8.0 at Boston State on February 4, this qualifies Sears for the Eastern Association of Intercollegiate Athletics for Women Regional Competition held at Cornell University, New York. She is the first woman at MIT to qualify for regional competition.

The team will comclude its seven meet season on March 9 at Brown University against Brown and Rhode Island College.



victory Saturday night. The club, now 6-9-1, takes Engineer center Frank Scarabino faces off against his Clark counterpart in the hockey team's 5-3 on Fitchburg State tonight at 7pm at the rink.



MIT's pole vaulter Jim Williams '77 clears the bar in Saturday's Eastern Championships at Tufts. Although Williams did not place in his event, junior Rich Okine's 45-yard hurdles win and an MIT record-breaking two-mile relay team garnered the Engineers eight points in the meet.